P
Uni
O

OHIO JOURNALISM HALL OF FAME

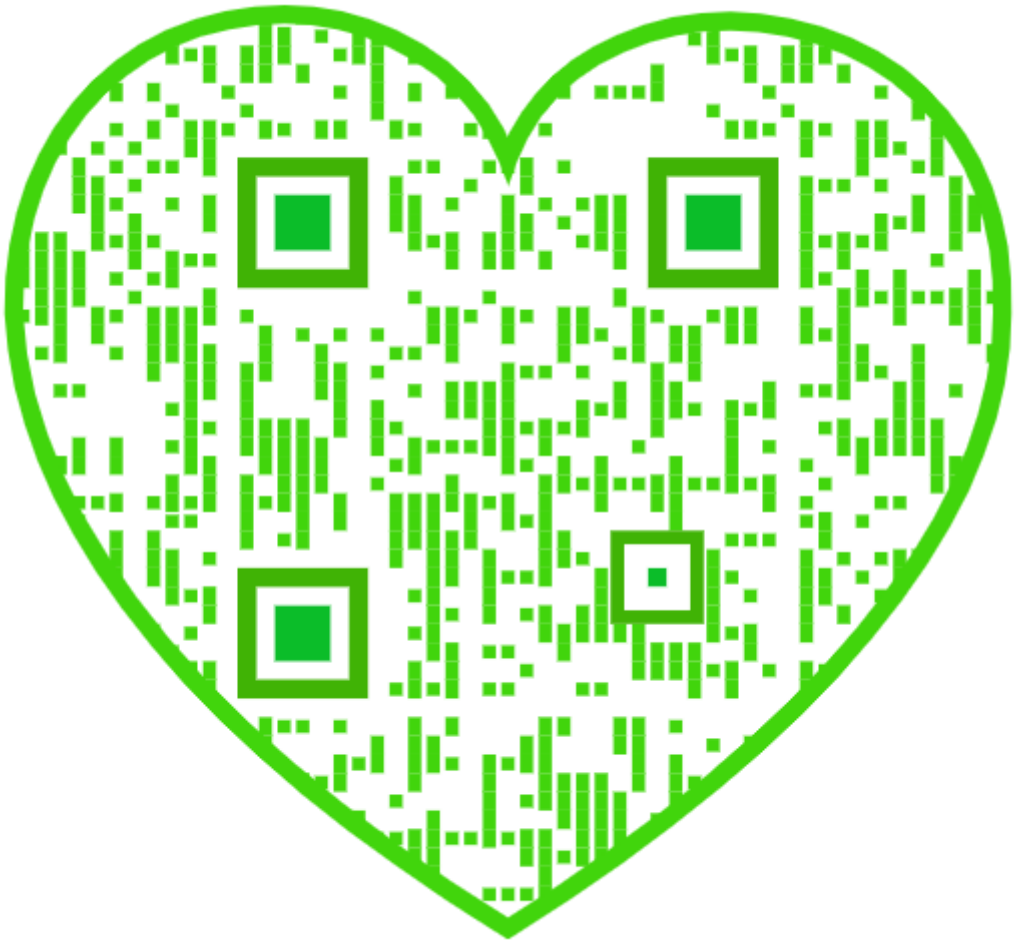
Proceedings of the Sixth and Seventh Annual Dinner-Meetings of Judges, Newspapermen, and Others to Honor the Journalists Elected

Faculty Club Rooms, November 3, 1933
and November 23, 1934, 6:30 P. M.

APR

JOURNALISM SERIES NO. 12

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS
COLUMBUS MCMXXXV



OHIO JOURNALISM HALL OF FAME

Proceedings of the Sixth and Seventh Annual Dinner-Meetings of Judges, Newspapermen, and Others to Honor the Journalists Elected

Faculty Club Rooms, November 3, 1933
and November 23, 1934, 6:30 P. M.

JOURNALISM SERIES NO. 12

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY PRESS
COLUMBUS MCMXXXV

COMMITTEE OF JUDGES

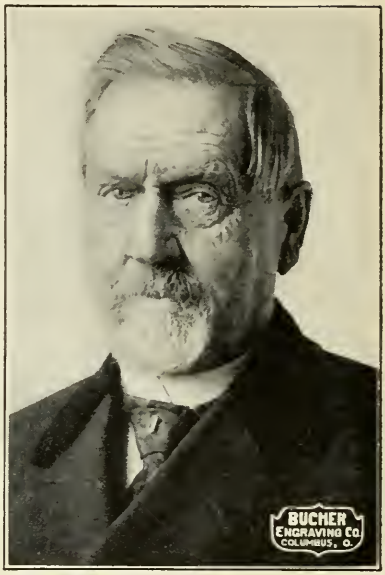
1933 AND 1934 ELECTIONS

Harry W. Amos, *Jeffersonian*, Cambridge, O.
Don C. Bailey, *Banner*, West Liberty, O.
W. B. Baldwin, *Gazette*, Medina, O.
S. P. Barnett, *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, O.
Granville Barrere, *News-Herald*, Hillsboro, O.
Clarence J. Brown, Blanchester, O.
Louis H. Brush, Brush-Moore Newspapers, Salem, O.
Chester E. Bryan, *Madison County Democrat*, London, O.
Karlh Bull, *Herald*, Cedarville, O.
E. G. Burkam, *Journal*, Dayton, O.
Gordon K. Bush, *Messenger*, Athens, O.
C. R. Callaghan, *Gazette*, Bellevue, O.
S. A. Canary, *Sentinel-Tribune*, Bowling Green, O.
Roscoe Carle, *Times*, Fostoria, O.
J. A. Chew, *Gazette*, Xenia, O.
C. R. Corbin, *Blade*, Toledo, O.
James M. Cox, *News*, Dayton, O.
R. P. Cronin, Jr., A. P., Columbus, O.
A. D. Curfman, *Public Opinion*, Westerville, O.
Albert Dix, *Record*, Wooster, O.
S. J. Dorgan, *Daily Banner*, Mt. Vernon, O.
Zell Hart Deming, *Tribune-Chronicle*, Warren, O.
F. A. Douglas, *Vindicator*, Youngstown, O.
William A. Duff, Asesiba Farm, Ashland, O.
Edward A. Evans, *Citizen*, Columbus, O.
J. A. Ey, Western Newspaper Union, Cincinnati, O.
C. C. Fowler, *Mahoning Dispatch*, Canfield, O.
George H. Frank, *Citizen*, Amherst, O.
J. H. Galbraith, *Dispatch*, Columbus, O.
Homer Gard, *Journal*, Hamilton, O.
Bruce B. Gaumer, *Journal*, Marysville, O.
O. P. Gayman, *Times*, Canal Winchester, O.
David Gibson, 1370 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.
H. E. Griffith, *Morrow County Sentinel*, Mt. Gilead, O.
Herman E. Harner, *Daily Citizen*, Urbana, O.
Oliver Hartley, Norwich Hotel, Columbus, O.
A. A. Hoopingarner, *Daily Reporter*, Dover, O.
F. M. Hopkins, *Times*, Fostoria, O.
R. B. Howard, *Madison County Press*, London, O.
J. K. Hunter, *News-Advertiser*, Chillicothe, O.
Webster P. Huntington, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
Jean James, *Dispatch*, Columbus, O.

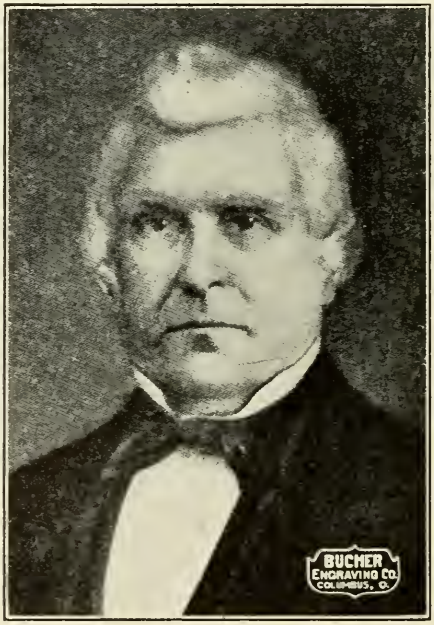
J. W. Johnson, Circleville, O.
Arthur C. Johnson, Sr., *Dispatch*, Columbus, O.
John Kaiser, Marietta, O.
T. T. Frankenberg, 17 N. High St., Columbus, O.
C. W. Kinney, *News-Tribune*, Oberlin, O.
Russell H. Knight, Ohio Newspaper Association, Columbus, O.
G. J. Kochenderfer, *News-Journal*, Mansfield, O.
Edgar Koehl, *Times-Gazette*, Ashland, O.
Mrs. A. J. Kyle, *Press*, Somerset, O.
E. C. Lampson, *Gazette*, Jefferson, O.
W. O. Littick, *Times-Recorder*, Zanesville, O.
Harry B. McConnell, *Republican*, Cadiz, O.
Lida Rose McCabe, 37 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.
Frank G. McCracken, *Examiner*, Bellefontaine, O.
F. B. McKinney, *Times*, Marietta, O.
Earle Martin, *News*, Cleveland, O.
J. A. Meckstroth, *Ohio State Journal*, Columbus, O.
Roy Moore, *Repository*, Canton, O.
L. M. Newcomer, *Daily Union*, Upper Sandusky, O.
Ford G. Owens, *Times*, Van Wert, O.
Harry Pence, *Enquirer*, Cincinnati, O.
Ralph W. Peters, *Crescent-News*, Defiance, O.
Marlen E. Pew, *Editor and Publisher*, New York, N. Y.
Ralph H. Quinn, *Post*, Cincinnati, O.
Charles U. Read, *Daily Chief*, Upper Sandusky, O.
C. A. Rowley, *Sentinel*, Ashtabula, O.
E. E. Rutledge, *News-Republican*, Kenton, O.
A. P. Sandles, 1350 Neil Ave., Columbus, O.
W. G. Sibley, Gallipolis, O.
Paul C. Siddall, *Review*, Alliance, O.
H. G. Simpson, Archaeological Museum, Ohio State University
R. C. Snyder, *News-Journal*, Sandusky, O.
C. H. Spencer, *Advocate*, Newark, O.
George H. Speck, *Leader*, Pemberville, O.
Bert D. Strang, 1858 Bedford Rd., Columbus, O.
W. O. Taylor, *Buckeye*, Archbold, O.
Walter D. Thomson, *Gazette*, Delaware, O.
Eloise Thrall, *Times*, Carey, O.
C. B. Unger, *Register-Herald*, Eaton, O.
George H. Van Fleet, Marion, O.
William G. Vorpe, *Plain Dealer*, Cleveland, O.
Dr. Frank Warner, 177 Hubbard Ave., Columbus, O.
W. A. Weygandt, Office Secretary of State, Columbus, O.
W. F. Wiley, *Enquirer*, Cincinnati, O.
Dale Wolf, *Enterprise*, Norwood, O.

ELECTED AND INDUCTED IN 1933

RICHARD F. OUTCALT
(1863-1928)



WILLIAM ISAAC CHAMBERLAIN
(1837-1920)



JAMES WILSON
(1787-1852)

PROCEEDINGS AND TRIBUTES
(1933)

The sixth annual Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame dinner was held in the Faculty Club rooms, Ohio State University, Friday evening, November 3, 1933, judges, newspaper men and women and members of the faculty of the School of Journalism in attendance. Three men, elected by the seventy-two present-day newspaper workers of the state by mail in September, were to be honored. They were: James Wilson, for twenty-three years editor and owner of the *Western Herald* at Steubenville, ending in 1838; Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, editor of the *Ohio Farmer* and other agricultural papers in Ohio, and Richard F. Outcalt, born at Lancaster, reporter and illustrator for a time on the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, and originator of the colored comic strip in the *New York World* of Joseph Pulitzer, later of the *New York Journal* of W. R. Hearst.

Pictures of these men were displayed on an easel and examined with interest by those in attendance.

In the absence of Professor Joseph S. Myers, director of the School of Journalism, Professor Osman C. Hooper, of the school, presided and acted as toastmaster. The proceedings were opened, as the men and women took their seats at the table, by the singing of "Carmen Ohio" by the Scarlet and Gray Collegians, consisting of Cary Steiner, Dean Jacoby, James Rodgers, and Don Emory, with Bob Jones accompanying. Those at the tables joined in the singing of the Ohio State song. Other songs enlivened the program during the evening.

The toastmaster called attention to the death of three members of the judging committee during the year—Egbert H. Mack, of the Sandusky Newspapers, Inc., Fred S. Wallace, of the *Coshocton Tribune*, and Elbert H. Baker, of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*—and read letters of regret and good wishes from Webster P. Huntington, one of the judges, and Governor George White.

Welcome to Campus

President George W. Rightmire, of Ohio State University, was introduced to welcome the group to the campus and its facilities. He responded with a high tribute to newspapers as the gatherers of news from every portion of the world and as aids in the formation of public opinion. He noted the great difference in the amount of

knowledge of what is going on in the world, comparing the present with the time prior to the rise of newspapers. Nations that were once almost unknown to each other are, through the instrumentality of the newspapers, made neighbors and acquaintances. He also held that, if the news is mostly of the unpleasant things in life, it must not be concluded that the world is growing worse. The exceptional things, from their very nature, are news.

In the making of public opinion, the president said, the newspapers were playing an important role, not only in their comment on the events of the day, but also in the presentation of news. What the people read helps to direct their opinions.

The speaker linked the schools and the newspapers as educative instrumentalities. The fathers of the republic had thought it fit to abolish all titles of nobility and even to prohibit any officer of the government from receiving a title of nobility from a foreign power. Here the colleges and universities had entered to put the distinction between individuals on a basis of intellectual achievement, and so we have the honoring of editors as in the Hall of Fame, and the conferring of degrees on those who have pursued courses of instruction in the schools and have followed that with an application of their knowledge to the various important affairs of life.

He congratulated the editors on their great opportunity of public service and made it very plain that, if the right to a free press were left to him, there would be no danger of arbitrary censorship.

Russell H. Knight, secretary and field manager of the Ohio Newspaper Association, in the absence of the president, W. O. Littick of the Zanesville Publishing Co., made appropriate response, calling to their feet for applause three past presidents of the association—Raymond B. Howard, of the *Madison Press;* Karlh Bull, of the *Cedarville Herald,* and Granville Barrere, of the *Hillsboro News-Herald.* The toastmaster also called on Dale Wolf, president of the Buckeye Press Association, who rose and responded briefly.

Louis H. Brush, president of the Brush-Moore Newspapers, was introduced as the head of the company that owns three newspapers in Ohio that are directly or indirectly connected with as many presidents of the United States—the *Marion Star,* long owned and edited by Warren G. Harding; the *Canton Repository,* founded and for 56 years edited by John Saxton, father-in-law of William McKinley; and the *Steubenville Herald-Star,* which as the *Western Herald,* was edited by James Wilson, grandfather of Woodrow Wilson.

TRIBUTE TO JAMES WILSON

Mr. Brush, spoke as follows:

Election of James Wilson to the Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame gives opportunity tonight to honor the memory of the late President Woodrow Wilson's grandfather. This tribute is given not on that basis, however, but in appreciation of his outstanding contributions to the early history of Ohio journalism.

James Wilson came to America in 1807, when he was 20, from Londonderry, Ireland, and immediately became associated in Philadelphia with the *Aurora*, one of the most famous of early American newspapers. Its editor was William Duane, who devoted his paper to the Jeffersonian interest. It played a large part in bringing the new Democratic party into power.

LOUIS H. BRUSH

In 1812, while Duane was absorbed in the activities of the war with England, young Jimmy Wilson succeeded to the practical control of the *Aurora*. But the young Scotch-Irishman was fired with the restless spirit of adventure and in 1815 he accepted the invitation of Judge John C. Wright to come to Steubenville to edit the *Herald* which had been established in 1806. Later in 1815 he became its proprietor and changed the name to *Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette*. Today this is known as the *Steubenville Herald-Star*, owned by the Brush-Moore Newspapers, Inc.

The paper was a folio, five columns to the page. Under the nameplate was this motto, "Principles, Not Men," a statement of policy which Wilson followed to the end.

Elected to Legislature

By 1816, before he was 30, Wilson was deep in politics. He was a man of extraordinary strong convictions and was outspoken in expressing

them. He was elected to the General Assembly from Jefferson county and served a term in 1816-1817.

In 1818 Wilson noted the discontinuance of the *Federalist* of St. Clairsville, with the gentle fling that he did not know Charles Hammond's future activities but thought he had given up the Federal ship, adding from his own experience that "there are already more newspapers than can find readers and more readers than can pay attention to the terms of subscription."

In June of the same year he listed only six out of 27 papers that were supporting Democratic principles in Ohio. The six were: *Ohio Monitor*, Columbus; *Muskingum Messenger*, Zanesville; *Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette*, Steubenville; *Ohio Spectator*, Wooster; *Ohio Patriot*, New Lisbon; *Informant*, Cadiz.

"Our newspapers," he declared in a later issue, "instead of discussing the conduct of public men and the tendency of public measures, have begun discussing the merits of one another. One printer sets himself up as the standard of correct principles and gives out that all who differ from him are feds, quids, quadroons, tories, or malcontents. Others, again, who enjoy the loaves and fishes, accuse their brethren of the type who have not been so fortunate of being actuated and governed by private griefs."

FOE OF SLAVERY

As early as 1820 Wilson editorially opposed the United States Bank, saying that he believed it was unconstitutional and, with the opinion of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, was confirmed in that judgment. About the same time he editorially opposed slavery and favored the right of petition against it. He also opposed a possible dissolution of the Union on the slavery question.

Always an advocate of new industries in manufacturing and agriculture, Wilson in 1820 favored a tariff that would encourage manufactures. "A nation that imports more than it exports," he said, "will soon become poor." And he added that is what is happening in Ohio. Finding that some of his contemporaries disagreed, he wrote:

"Hear both sides is a maxim which every honest man will bear us out in. Our own opinions we have never feared to express, but we hope we shall never fail to have due respect for the opinions of others."

Another matter on which Wilson had a very decided opinion was the duty of a representative to vote in accordance with the expressed wish of his constituents.

He was elected again to the General Assembly from Jefferson County, serving in the House in 1820-21 and 1821-22. While his political views were changing with the coming of new issues, his popularity at home continued.

Became a Whig

His editorship and ownership of the *Herald* continued until 1838, when he transferred the business to his son, Robert C. Wilson, but joined him in 1840 in the publication of a Harrison and Tyler campaign paper, *The Log Cabin*. Selling the paper, Robert Wilson moved to New Lisbon, where he died in 1845.

In his later years James Wilson became president of the Steubenville, Cadiz and Cambridge Turnpike Co. and also associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He lived in Steubenville until his death in 1852. He was the father of seven children, one of whom, Joseph R. Wilson, became a Presbyterian minister in South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia. While a pastor in Staunton, Va., Joseph's son, Woodrow Wilson, afterwards President of the United States, was born, December 28, 1856.

When the Whigs were casting about for a candidate for governor in 1840, the name of James Wilson was proposed in several newspapers. Charles Hammond in the *Cincinnati Gazette* opposed Wilson's nomination because it would militate against a solid Whig vote. Hammond declared that Wilson had taken such a part in the anti-slavery contest that, if nominated, he would be denounced as the abolition candidate.

Wilson was not nominated, but it is interesting to note that when the Whig convention met in Columbus, February 22, 1840, and nominated Thomas Corwin for governor, Wilson called the convention to order and presided until a chairman was elected.

Thus we find James Wilson was a commanding figure in the journalistic and political history of Ohio, a man whose active career qualifies him for a deserved place in Ohio's Journalism Hall of Fame.

TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN

Dr. William O. Thompson, President-Emeritus of the University, was to have spoken of Dr. Chamberlain. But owing to illness was unable to be present, and an article prepared as a thesis in a journalism class by Ethel M. Cadley was read by Professor James E. Pollard, as follows:

Journalism the world over has been enriched and made dynamic by the effect of Ohio's contributions in this field. Many of the immortals who link the generations each to the other have been citizens of our Commonwealth. These people have left their "invisible mark" as they appeared and passed; pioneers they, hacking at the shackles that retarded progress, and revitalizing with the dynamic spark of their personality, old ideas and habits of thought—leaven permeating the mass.

One of the most potent characters in this development is that of Wil-

liam Isaac Chamberlain, designated "the grand old man of Ohio agriculture" in an editorial published in 1919 in the *Ohio Farmer*. These editors should know. Except for 10 years with the *National Stockman and Farmer* Dr. Chamberlain served the *Ohio Farmer* for over 45 years, either as contributor or as associate editor reporting his experiments for the benefit of Ohio farmers.

JAMES E. POLLARD

Born a Connecticut Yankee, his parents were among the first settlers coming to the Western Reserve. They settled on a farm in Hudson, Summit County in 1838, with their year-old son. This farm has been the laboratory for countless experiments by Dr. Chamberlain. After his graduation from Western Reserve College in 1859 he taught Greek and Latin for a few years, chiefly at his Alma Mater, but in 1864, two years after his marriage, he took up the management of the home farm. At this time he began writing for the agricultural press, contributing to the *American Agriculturist*, the *Country Gentleman*, *Rural New Yorker*, and the *Ohio Farmer*.

AIMS IN AGRICULTURE

In his first editorial written as associate editor of the *Ohio Farmer*, October 17, 1891, the aims of the intervening years were well set forth.

"There were two problems which I, as a farmer, set myself to answer: (1) How can cold, infertile, clayey soils be made to yield returns to their owner? (2) With tile drainage and right tillage, rotations, clover, manure, and fertilizer, can they be made to pay for educated labor, educate the children, and give a reasonable competence without physical labor so long continued and excessive as to destroy the power of rational intellectual, esthetic, and moral enjoyment?"

This strikes at the root of things with unerring accuracy, "Shall we

pioneers who are settling here be merely day laborers, working unceasingly for a pittance," he seems to say, "or will these clay farms, if handled intelligently on a scientific basis, pay for educated labor? Shall we be peasants, or really farmers?" And so he set himself to the task of finding out ways of making unproductive land pay dividends. From the beginning, his experiments formed the basis of his frequent contributions to agricultural journals.

One can imagine him in those early days, fresh from an atmosphere of intellectual striving, planning his improvements in farm and home—a home in which the higher things of life had their place. A love of music, a deep appreciation of the beautiful in art and nature, a fervid and abiding interest in good literature, and a deeply religious atmosphere were the background of the home life in which he and his wife and four children lived.

One can imagine him striding over his farm, his tall, lanky figure alert, and blue eyes eager as he studied the result of some experiment, or discussed with a neighbor the pros and cons of a new enterprise. It was a delight to listen to his arguments. Not for nothing had his soul been steeped in the wisdom of the great Greek philosophers. He followed Socrates, who by the question-and-answer method of deduction, tried to get people to bring to birth *thought*. To the end of his life this love of the classics remained with him.

His intensely practical viewpoint caused farmers to take deep interest in and discuss his farm experiments in the management of soils, crops, livestock, orchard, and garden. He believed in scientific agriculture, but as a "dirt farmer" he claimed that the experiments must pay their way if they were to be worth while. This attitude convinced even the "die-hards" among the farmers. One of his fundamental principles was to do things on a large enough scale to be profitable, or not to do them at all. Carrying out this idea, he later specialized in a few lines, as dairy farming, an apple orchard, wheat production, etc.

His Work as Secretary

A knowledge of Ohio's agricultural problems led to the selection of Dr. Chamberlain as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in 1880. This position he held for six years, and was instrumental in greatly enlarging the scope of its work. Among his innovations were: (1) Monthly crop reports, (2) a law regulating commercial fertilizers, (3) the establishment of farmers' institutes, (4) weather reports, (5) purchase of the State Fair grounds. He also helped in establishing the Ohio Experiment Station at the University. The monthly crop reports were issued in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture and a few other states.

In an argument urging the passage of a law for the inspection and control of commercial fertilizers, Dr. Chamberlain met open opposition

from the fertilizer companies. He claimed that the State should analyze all fertilizers and state their chemical contents in terms that could be understood and compared. With the passage of the law, written by Dr. Chamberlain, Ohio was among the pioneers in the protection of farmers from false claims as to the value of various fertilizers, New Jersey and Connecticut being the only states that had attempted such control up to that time. This service has grown to such proportions that a special bureau in the State Department of Agriculture now checks the formulas of all fertilizers and feeds.

Dr. Chamberlain has been called "the originator of the county farmers' institute idea." In accepting the office of Secretary of Agriculture, he asked for the cooperation of the Board with Granges and local agricultural societies in calling and organizing farmers' institutes. His aim, he said, was "to keep Ohio farmers from emigrating to the West," and the best preventive, he thought, "was to direct them to a better agricultural education, a better tillage of the soil, and a more careful saving of fertilizers. The influence of education on a farmer's work has been brought out by papers where institutes were held."

Planned Experiment Station

His official position brought him into contact with the Ohio State University. Sensing the need for experiments conducted on scientific lines, he assisted in establishing the Ohio Experiment Station at the University, and was a member of its first Board of Control, in 1882. He and the newly appointed director, Professor Lazenby, drafted and submitted a plan of cooperation between the Experiment Station and the University, which was adopted. This same year he was also appointed on the board of directors of the newly established meteorological bureau, and served until 1896, when the service was taken over by the United States government. Another of his far-reaching plans while secretary came to fruition in the purchase of the state fair grounds, thus giving the state fair a permanent home.

President of Iowa State College

An unexpected call to the presidency of the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts was accepted by Dr. Chamberlain in 1886. His five years' service there marked an era of prosperity for the college, and a steady increase in attendance, as well as new buildings, equipment, etc. This same year he was honored with a degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College, N. J., and the following year Ohio State University conferred the same degree.

Farming and Journalistic Work

Following his five-year leadership at Ames, he returned to the direct management of his productive dairy and orchard farm, and the results of

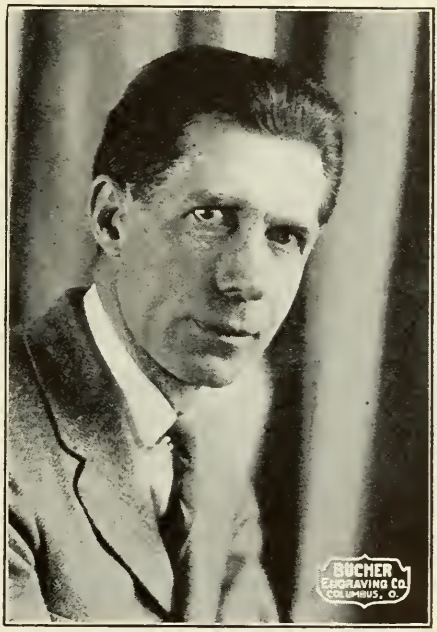
his 25 years' work in tile draining his farm were incorporated in his first book *Tile Drainage*, published that year. The following year he began his long service as associate editor of the *Ohio Farmer*.

This ended in June, 1908, when he accepted the position of associate editor on the *National Stockman and Farmer*. Shortly afterward, he published a booklet on *First Principles of Farming*.

In its issue of November 1, 1919, the *Ohio Farmer* again carried Dr. Chamberlain's name at the masthead as contributing editor. This connection continued until his death the following year.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD F. OUTCALT

Appropriately, it was Harry J. Westerman, cartoonist of the *Ohio State Journal*, who spoke of Mr. Outcalt. He said:



HARRY J. WESTERMAN

To find the germ of comic art we have to go back to the early Egyptian relief sculpture and wall paintings. Although these sculptures and paintings were of a serious nature, in many of them we find that the artists were unable to resist an attempt at portraying humor in picture. Excavations in Rome revealed sketches made on the walls of fortresses by the soldiers. Practically all of these were of a humorous bent. So far as we know, this was the first attempt at humor in line drawings. The soldier evidently would call a group of his "buddies" together and draw pictures of the officers in uniform, with the head of a goose or a jackass which undoubtedly were the cause of great mirth among the soldiers.

In the 17th Century, political caricature first appeared. These pictures were devoted almost entirely to religion, as religion was at that time the chief topic. On account of the many cartoonists who sprang up and worked during the 18th Century, the phrase "The Age of Caricature" was applied to this

period. The drawings were vicious, vulgar, grotesque and deformed representations of the prominent people of the times. In the early part of the 19th Century, Charles Philipon, editor and publisher of *Charivari*, Paris, originated the idea of joining caricature with journalism. This idea was so well liked by the artists of that day that some of the greatest painters came to his assistance and cooperated with him. Their work was of such a high standard that the cartoons and caricatures of the present day stand to a certain extent as imitations of the productions of these artists.

CARICATURE IN JOURNALISM

In 1841 *Punch* was established, calling itself the *London Charivari*. Three years later, *Fliegende Blaetter* was published in Berlin. A short time later *Puck* was created in this country and then *Judge* and *Life*. It is interesting to go back a few years to the period between the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. During this time one of the most unique and progressive steps in comic art was made. Journalism and caricature had not as yet been united in this country and the cartoons were drawn and reproduced on single sheets, some in color, others in black and white. These sheets sold for from 15c to 25c per copy. Perhaps many of you have seen these prints which were published in the majority by Currier and Ives, New York.

After the establishment of the American comic magazines it was not long until the newspapers saw the possibilities of joining caricature and journalism. At first, this work was confined to political affairs and then they gradually began the use of illustrations in satirizing society and in depicting sports.

THE COMIC STRIP

The next innovation in comic art was provided by our own Dick Outcalt. He had studied art in Cincinnati and was working on the *Cincinnati Enquirer* as a reporter and illustrating his own stories. When an exhibition by the Thomas A. Edison Co. was shown in Cincinnati, he reported the affair and made pictures to go with his stories. Fortunately for him, these pictures were sent to Mr. Edison himself, who was so much impressed that he telegraphed Outcalt to come to him, and after an interview, sent Outcalt to Paris to study. While studying there, he worked for and with a famous poster artist of that time. He then returned to America and Lancaster, Ohio, his old home, and married a Lancaster girl. They went to New York where Outcalt began making illustrations for *Judge* and *Life*.

Joseph Pulitzer, publisher of the *New York World*, a great judge of talent, engaged him to do cartoons for the *World*. One of the outstanding assignments at this time was with the famous Nellie Bly on her trips around the world, and when this work was finished, Outcalt started what was to become the forerunner of the comic supplement of today. He

created his cartoon feature entitled "Hogan's Alley." This comic was so successful that William R. Hearst, entering journalism at this time, engaged Outcalt to work for his paper, the *New York Journal.* Pulitzer refused to abandon the Hogan's Alley cartoon and engaged to carry it on a man who afterwards became one of America's greatest portrait painters, George B. Luks. The editorial staff of the *Journal*, in attempting to outdo the imitation of Hogan's Alley, hit upon the idea of printing the central figure, a waif of the tenements, in solid yellow, the color press having been introduced into journalism at this time. This comic immediately became the sensation of the country and the title was changed from "Hogan's Alley" to "The Yellow Kid." Hearst's type of newspaper was so sensational that the term "yellow journalism" was applied by his competitors to the *New York Journal,* and this name has stuck to the Hearst papers through all the years.

"Buster Brown" Page

Outcalt soon tired of drawing the "Yellow Kid" and created a new feature called "Pore Li'l Mose." He drew this page for about a year, tired of it, and eventually created his greatest success, "Buster Brown," taking this feature to James Gordon Bennett's *Herald.* The *Herald* had become the best printed and illustrated paper in the world and it was possible to present "Buster Brown" as the finest printed comic of the day. In the meantime other comics had sprung up and newspapers were outdoing themselves in their efforts to approach the pacemaker, "Buster Brown." "Buster" also was put into musical comedy, and used by advertisers the country over. "Buster's" and "Mary Ann's" clothes set the styles of the day for children.

It might be interesting to note that at about this time a new comic appeared which almost equalled in popularity Outcalt's page and it is very pleasant to relate that this feature was created by another Ohio boy, Frederick Opper. Opper's comic, as you know, was "Happy Hooligan," and this feature did become the most popular of all comics of the day after Outcalt's retirement five or six years later. I am sure that you will be pleased to hear that today. at the age of 77, Frederic Opper is still drawing "Happy Hooligan."

Dick Outcalt retired with a comfortable fortune and spent several years in travel with his family, and I might say here that his son and daughter who went with him were the originals of the "Mary Ann" and "Buster" of his page. His urge for work inspired him to establish the Outcalt Advertising Company of Chicago, of which he was president and active head until a few years before his death.

During the time that Outcalt was creating his Sunday pages, intense opposition arose and strenuous efforts were made, on the part of reformers and educators, to get the newspapers to eliminate the comics, and I remember very distinctly myself when people in ordering the daily *Ohio*

State Journal said, "I cannot permit my children to see your vulgar comics." In order to offset the criticism of the reformers, Outcalt very cleverly, after taking "Buster" through his pranks, would close the page with a remorseful talk about what he had done and how sorry he was, and a "Be it resolved, That we'll never be bad again," or some such resolution, his dog, "Tige," winking broadly at him in return. Outcalt lived to come out victorious over this type of opposition and the opposition of his rivals and become the most famous comic artist of his time.

CONTINUED STORIES

I do not know what Outcalt would think of the comics of the present day. I do know that he disliked continued stories and I do feel that continued stories in pictures might not appeal to him, inasmuch as the material used in many present-day comics has been plagiarized and is being plagiarized from the worst melodramatic rot in literature.

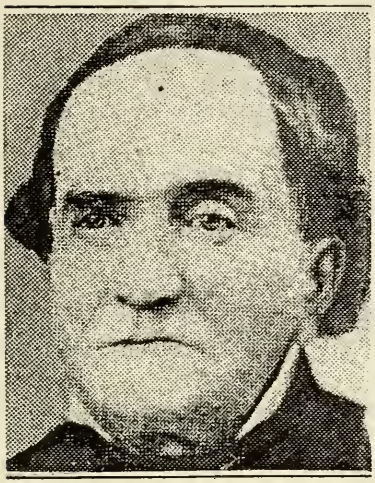
No doubt there is a great demand for continued story in pictures and the editors are bound to supply the demand. However, I feel that they themselves enjoy most the older type of slap-stick comedy. Faking worn-out story plots can be done by artists of no imagination and no creative ability whatever, and that is the reason why I think that they are very inferior. I believe that I have a fairly refined sense of humor, and can enjoy the best type of humor, as well as the best type of slap-stick. Comic strips are slap-stick humor, and I prefer my strips slap-stick. In the movies, Charlie Chaplin, the greatest of them all, made his reputation and successes with slap-stick and just as soon as the intelligentsia joined his admirers, dubbed him a "great artist" and called his monkey business "art," they spoiled Charlie Chaplin. Charlie Chaplin was on his way out when he stopped throwing custard pies. It is my belief that comic strips are on their way out unless they go back to slap-stick comedy.

I firmly believe that Outcalt was the cause of more smiles and laughter than any other one man. By placing him in your Hall of Fame, you are immortalizing a man of the sweetest character, fine artistic talent, imagination, creative ability, and business acumen of more than average.

Comic pages will come and go, but it was Dick Outcalt who blazed the trail. I congratulate you on naming Richard F. Outcalt for this great honor.

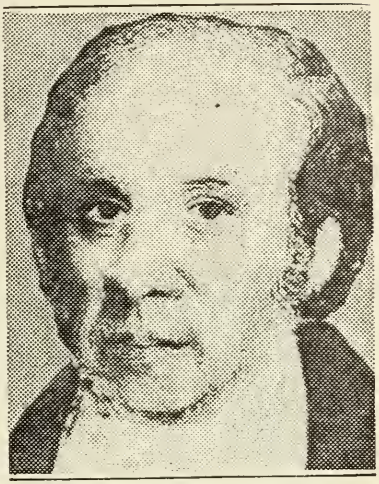
A frown, in your coffin drives a nail,
And a smile, so merry, draws it out.

ELECTED AND INDUCTED IN 1934

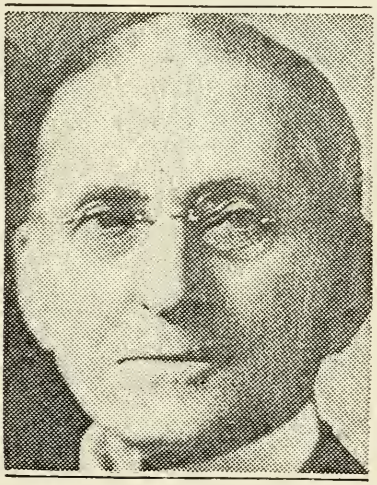


Bucher Engraving Co.

JOHN SAXTON
(1792-1871)



MOSES DAWSON
(1768-1844)



Bucher Engraving Co.

SAMUEL J. FLICKINGER
(1848-1929)

PROCEEDINGS AND TRIBUTES

Coming from every part of the state, 160 newspaper men and women gathered at the Faculty Club rooms, Ohio State University, November 23, to dine and celebrate the admission of three more of the old-time journalists of Ohio to the Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame, and to witness the presentation of a bronze portrait plaque of Professor Emeritus Joseph S. Myers, for 20 years director of the School of Journalism, to the University.

Looking over the group after the dinner, Professor James E. Pollard, acting director of the School, found representatives of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Ohio Newspaper Association, the Associated Ohio Dailies, the Buckeye Press Association, the Select List of Ohio Dailies, the Western Newspaper Union, Sigma Delta Chi, journalism fraternity, and Theta Sigma Phi, journalism sorority. Representatives of these organizations were asked to rise and be greeted, in order as follows: Grove Patterson, Russell H. Knight, L. H. Brush, Dale Wolf, C. A. Rowley, M. G. Pittman, Ray O. Evans, Jean James, and Mabel DeBra King.

Being introduced by Professor Pollard, presiding, Professor Emeritus Osman C. Hooper briefly told of the origin, operation and progress of the Journalism Hall of Fame, announcing that the election by 86 newspaper men and women and historians, in 1934 had resulted in the choice of three men—Moses Dawson, editor of the *Cincinnati Advertiser*, later the *Enquirer;* John Saxton, founder and long the editor of the *Canton Repository*, and Samuel J. Flickinger, manager and editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, later of the *Dayton Journal*, and collaborator with Melville E. Stone in the development of the Associated Press.

Professor Hooper called attention to the fact that Moses Dawson and John Saxton were for a part of their lives contemporaries, though they differed in politics, the latter being first a Federalist, then a Whig and later a Republican, and the former being an ardent Andrew Jackson Democrat. Dawson was preeminently an editorial writer, while Saxton remained primarily a news-gatherer. Both were successful publishers. The choice, in the same year, of these two men so different in location, politics, and newspaper specialty, he said, was typical. Men in other years had been chosen to the Hall of Fame, primarily for their achievement in the field of journalism. He then introduced Mr. Harry Pence, librarian of the *Cincinnati Enquirer* to speak of Moses Dawson. Mr. Pence said:

TRIBUTE TO MOSES DAWSON

I can conceive of no greater combination of duty, privilege and pleasure than that which enables me to put Moses Dawson on record in the archives of this institution. It requires a backward glance of a century or more and something of the background of the man is essential to an understanding of his peculiar fitness for this honor.

From 1823 to 1841 he was editor and proprietor of the *Cincinnati Advertiser*. Compared to newspapers of today it was not much of a production. No paper of that era was. The telegraph and the telephone were unknown; mails were slow and uncertain. Except in the largest cities, Boston and Philadelphia, everybody knew everybody else's business and local news was not exploited. The newspapers of a century ago were remarkably uninformative as to the happenings of the period and the locality.

HARRY DENCE

But they were, probably for this very reason, all the more influential as molders of public opinion. The editors knew their politics and had plenty of space. They wrote editorials as were editorials—two, three, and even four column editorials, which, strange as it may seem, their readers devoured, digested, and made their political gospel.

Of these early American political organs the great newspapers of today are but feeble echoes. Papers are now too busy dispensing news. With few exceptions they have evolved from and resent being classed as political organs of the sort that made the age of "personal journalism" memorable.

This personal journalism, with its unbridled invective and abuse and its individual antagonism, has passed—fortunately, perhaps—but we could well wish that more of its vigor and colorfulness had survived.

Rivalry with Hammond

To this old school two Cincinnatians belonged, Charles Hammond, long since accorded a niche in the Ohio Journalism Hall of Fame, and the subject of this brief sketch. Hudson, in his "Journalism in America," says, "In 1825 the *Gazette*, under Hammond, was Whig and the *Adver-*

tiser under Dawson, was Democratic. These two journals became bitter foes and the warfare between Hammond and Dawson was a relentless one. An ocean of ink was wasted in the conflict."

With careers so closely interwoven, it is, of course, impossible to deal with one of these editors without occasional mention of the other and I am convinced that neither would have achieved his full measure of fame had he not been spurred to his best efforts by his adversary.

Dawson was one of the original Jackson men. Charles Reemelin, his biographer, asserts, "Mr. Dawson did more to elect Jackson, and to make Van Buren his successor, than any of their contemporaries."

That puts Moses Dawson into the running among the celebrities of his day, and his fame—as well as his fortune—would have been much greater had his personal ambition been half that of his zeal in the advancement of the men and measures he championed.

CAMPAIGNING FOR JACKSON

Electing "Old Hickory" was a five-year job. In 1824 Jackson received a plurality of 50,000 popular votes, with 99 electoral votes to 84 for John Quincy Adams. Dawson had been on the job only a year, so Henry Clay carried Ohio by 798 votes. The election was thrown into the House of Representatives and after much log-rolling and wire-pulling, Adams was chosen.

Nobody was satisfied, least of all the Jacksonites, who went right on with their campaign. It became increasingly bitter. Jackson was attacked from all angles. He raced horses for stakes, and he fought duels. He was, therefore, a libertine, a gambler and a murderer. Even the unfortunate complication of his wife's divorce was held up to public scrutiny as an adulterous alliance.

So valiant and effective was Dawson's defense of Mrs. Rachel Jackson that the lady, with her own hands, made him a suit of clothes, which he probably needed, of cloth, woven under her direction, from the wool of the sheep raised on Jackson's Tennessee plantation, the Hermitage.

Dawson is also credited with the movement that made January 8, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, Jackson Day and the occasion for annual reunions of the party.

These were incidental services. His main job was creating favorable public sentiment. That he did so is attested by the fact that in 1828 Ohio swung from the Whig to the Democratic column and remained there in 1832.

Andrew Jackson was the first popularly elected President. His mandate from the people called for a new deal. It is a fashion to fasten upon him responsibility for our so-called spoils system. Like most traditions this lacks validity. Adams was as cordial a hater as "Old Hickory" ever dared to be. Under him Jacksonians—good, bad and indifferent—were dismissed from the federal service. Their successors and the holdovers

became open and active Adams workers. In ousting them, his only intelligent policy, Jackson but made a wholesale job of what had already become an extensive retail business.

Denied Public Office

To Moses Dawson belongs another distinction. He was one of a small group—the first in their line—to be denied posts in the federal government because they were newspaper editors. President Jackson nominated half a dozen such editors to places of no great consequence. The august Senate of the United States resented so radical an innovation as this exaltation of "mere press writers," as they called them, and promptly rejected every nomination. For Dawson was reserved the hardest wallop. The vote on his confirmation was 6 ayes to 42 nays. Even the Senate didn't hate editors that much. The overwhelmingly adverse vote was due to the machinations of his political enemies at home, led by his rival, Charles Hammond.

Dawson was born in Ireland and came to America from Scotland when his paper was suppressed and his arrest was ordered for allegedly seditious utterances. He was then 50 years of age, rather late to begin life anew.

Now the Irishman, of English parentage, residing in Scotland, who, having five sons, names one "Washington," another "George Washington," and a third "Franklin," certainly manifested a cosmopolitan outlook, focused westward, across the Atlantic. He had in him, one would unhesitatingly say, the makings of an eminently desirable American citizen.

In Philadelphia, where he landed, he made his first declaration of intent to become such a citizen, and in Cincinnati, as soon as possible, he completed the formalities of his naturalization. When, however, he was given a modest office, Receiver of Public Moneys from the Sale of Lands, the opposition began to snoop. It was ferreted out that the Philadelphia declaration lacked the official seal—a minor technicality but, as his biographer remarked, "sufficient for the anti-Dawson owls to screech at," Hammond leading the chorus. Did Dawson make of this petty business the basis of a bitter personal retort? Not so as you could notice. He dismissed it thus:

"On the whole we can not help saying that editors of newspapers should have no patrons except their public. Now we are, ourselves, free and independent. Even in appearance we can not be twitted with being a pensioner, not that we ever withheld a line or a sentiment when we held office. Temperance is our habit and frugality in our family keeps us from want."

Tariff and U. S. Bank

The *Advertiser* remained the ardent champion of the Jackson administration and defending it was no sinecure. Every issue had its debatable two sides. There was, even then, a demand for a downward revision of the tariffs. Jackson wanted to abolish the Electoral College and limit

the Presidency to a single six-year term. Several international complications developed and, almost eclipsing all else, "Old Hickory" was determined to annihilate the United States Bank.

These issues Dawson and Hammond debated up one side and down the other and handled without gloves. Each put all he had into the controversy and neither gave nor asked quarter. Concerning the bank and the tariff, what then and only a few years ago was regarded as good argument doesn't listen so well today. We are, to say the very least, not now so certain that high tariffs and great concentrations of capital are unmixed blessings. A dip into Moses Dawson's editorials of this era is interesting and illuminating. If my time and your patience permitted I would quote from them. You escape that with the general observation that though these two eminent editors have often been compared and contrasted by their respective friends, I can not help agreeing with Charles Reemelin's studied estimates. He said:

"Hammond was the abler writer. His fine legal education gave him a great advantage, but Dawson had more general knowledge, a higher philosophy, and a truer instinct as to the workings of measures in the future."

QUALIFICATION AS EDITOR

And, let me ask, what is the highest qualification of an editor and a molder of public opinion if it is not a comprehension, instinctive or otherwise, of the probable effects of issues, measures and policies in the making? Time has tended to bear Dawson out and his appraisals and predictions are finding verification, even in this, the third decade of the Twentieth Century.

Nor should this be a source of wonder. Dawson's education was thorough, and he was, himself, an educator. He devoted three years of his life installing the Lancasterian system in the public schools of Belfast, Ireland, in a suburb of which he was born, June 9, 1768. He was in close touch with the most advanced social, economic and political thought in the days of such independent and fearless thinkers as Jeremy Bentham, James Mill, John Stuart Mill, Robert Owen, David Ricardo, Joseph Lancaster and Dr. Andrew Bell. With some he was acquainted and with others he had corresponded. He was an ardent liberal before the great liberal reforms in England.

Removed abruptly to America—and its backwoods, at that (Please bear in mind we are considering conditions of a century ago) he found his advanced education something of a handicap, or rather, let us say, a difficulty to be overcome. Always rather ponderous in style his earlier editorials were much over the heads of his readers. But he was quick to learn and he did, in a remarkably short time, adjust himself marvelously well to his new environment. I should like to ask how many men have achieved an equal distinction in any field of endeavor entered upon so late in life?

In Campaigns of 1832 and 1840

In the campaign of 1832 Hammond harped constantly on the refrain that Jackson was a mere military man, vicious and dangerous in any other capacity. Dawson finally replied:

"If General Jackson showed no other qualification for a President than his military talent and his military successes we presume that no man of common sense and common honesty would have supported him or voted for him for the Presidency. To place a mere military man at the head of the government would have been as supremely ridiculous as to give Mr. Clay the command of an army."

In the kaleidoscope of American politics patterns and designs never changed shapes and colors more suddenly and unexpectedly than when these two editors were wasting their ocean of ink. The next turn of the political wheel entirely reversed the situation and mixed it all up. The Whigs had learned a lesson from the Democrats and came to realize they could win the Presidency only with a popular candidate. Their outstanding statesman, and perennial presidential aspirants, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, were abruptly relegated to the sidelines and the party rallied behind the redoubtable warrior, General William Henry Harrison. "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!" became the slogan and the log cabin and hard cider the symbols of the party.

This required of Hammond the defense of a type of candidate against which he had only recently raged but it put Dawson in an even more embarrassing position, for, 12 years before, he had written a rather fulsome biography of General Harrison. Both editors solved their difficulties along strict party lines. Hammond made the best compromise he could and, while Dawson was writing pro-Van Buren editorials, the opposition was using his own book as a campaign document. Van Buren was elected but it was Moses Dawson's last successful fight.

As with Jackson the defeat of Harrison in 1836 only intensified his campaign for the succession and he was triumphantly elected in 1840. It was a short-lived victory, for President Harrison died just one month after his inauguration. Charles Hammond never tasted the sweets of the victory. He passed away seven months before the election.

As for Moses Dawson, he met defeat as he had met the many other disappointments in life—bravely but without rancor. He was then nearly 73 years of age—years that weighed heavily upon him. His sight and hearing were failing. Within a short period his devoted wife and four other members of his immediate family had died. He was a man weary in body and spirit.

Two sturdy, upstanding young men, John and Charles H. Brough, the former subsequently Governor of Ohio and an Immortal of this Hall of Fame, offered to buy his paper. He accepted and the sale was completed on the day Martin Van Buren surrendered the Presidency of the United States to William Henry Harrison.

The brothers Brough suspended the publication of the *Advertiser* and, a few weeks later, April 10, 1841, resumed it as the *Cincinnati Daily Enquirer.*

DAWSON'S VALEDICTORY

From this all too feeble tribute to a great editor and a fine and lovable man a number of interesting facts, not directly connected with his career, as a journalist in Ohio, have been reserved, but I refuse to close without quoting a part of his valedictory, his editorial in the last issue of the *Advertiser.*

"If, by rigid adherence to truth, with the ardent desire to promote the principles of democracy and the political interests of our fellow-citizens at large, we may have treated our opponents with an undue degree of asperity, we have this to plead, that we have, in all such cases been obliged to act on the defensive, and that it was with reluctance that we ever used asperity of language with any contemporary. Nor can we recollect a single instance in which we have unprovokedly departed from those amenities due from one editor to another, and in all cases where we have indulged in harshness of expression it has been elicited by those who had descended into personalities with us. We have ever held to the opinion that abusive language is not argument and are unconscious of ever having applied it where conviction was either required or expected.

"For more than half a century we have, in some mode or other, been connected with the public press and ever, during that period, have been the persevering advocate of civil and religious liberty, and with truth we can assert that we have never lent our aid to man or measure we believed, or even suspected, to be opposed to, or inconsistent with, the rights or privileges of the great mass of the people.

"And with the same regard for veracity we can assert that in no case have we deviated from the truth, having always held to the principle that political falsehood is the most mischievous as well as the most impolitic mode of establishing political opinion.

"Ever have we deprecated the doctrine that 'All is fair in politics.'

"To the friends and patrons of the *Advertiser* we bid adieu and with gratitude and respect we subscribe ourself,

Their obliged servant,
MOSES DAWSON."

OUTLINE OF CAREER

Moses Dawson was born in Carrick-fergus, a suburb of Belfast, Ireland, June 9, 1768, and died in Cincinnati, December 4, 1844. His father, of English ancestry, was a linen draper and he followed that vocation till his shop was destroyed by fire.

He joined the secret society of United Irishmen and when he was 25 he was arrested for agitation against the abolition of the Irish Parliament. Several of his associates were hanged but a companion had raided his room and destroyed papers that would have made his own and Dawson's conviction certain. When his arrest was ordered in Scotland in 1817 his property was seized and, though ultimately restored, his family had to remain in Ireland for five years.

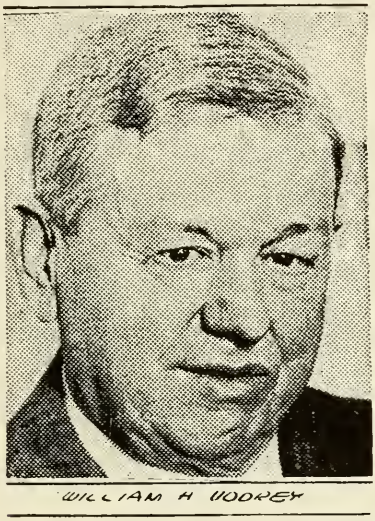
He was a victim of fires. But for the one mentioned above he might have spent his life as linen draper. His books and papers were burned

in Philadelphia, with them, probably, the original and properly attested copy of his first declaration of intent to become an American citizen. His paper, in Cincinnati, was also burned and for a time afterward he called it the *Advertiser and Phoenix*.

He took his religion more calmly than his politics and was a Presbyterian. He never knew either riches or poverty, but had been forced by circumstances to dispose of part interests in the *Advertiser* to his son, William V. Dawson, and to George Fisher a printer. The brothers Brough paid $3,250 for its assets and good will.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SAXTON

Introducing Wm. H. Vodrey, secretary-treasurer, Brush-Moore Newspapers, to speak of John Saxton, Professor Hooper said:



"To the Brush-Moore Newspapers has come a great heritage. The papers owned by that organization include two, whose editors have already been honored by election to the Hall of Fame—the *Steubenville Herald-Star*, successor of the *Western Herald*, of James Wilson, grandfather of Woodrow Wilson; the *Marion Star*, long edited and lifted to a great success by Warren G. Harding. There is also the *Canton Repository*, founded and long edited by John Saxton, whom we honor tonight. Mr. W. H. Vodrey will now tell us of the life and achievements of John Saxton, whose granddaughter was Mrs. William McKinley. Mr. Vodrey said:

When John Saxton enters the Hall of Fame, honor is both given and received by Ohio Journalism. John Saxton was born in Huntington County in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1792. He located in Canton in the year 1815, where he published the first issue of his newspaper, the *Ohio Repository*, March 30, 1815, when Canton was a village of 300 inhabitants. He continued as publisher, editor and printer of the *Ohio Repository* for 56 years, setting type almost to the day of his death which occurred April 16, 1871. In politics, John Saxton was first a Federalist, then a Whig, then a Republican. He was the grandfather of Mrs. William McKinley.

It has been said of John Saxton that he practiced religion in his daily life, and went about doing good. He ascertained who was sick and needy and made as many daily visits to those in distress as a family physician with a modest practice. He began and ended the day with prayer and the reading of his Bible. His control over himself was such that one who had worked by his side for over thirty years knew him to lose his temper but on one occasion. In the village of Canton, he became known as Father Saxton.

THE FIRST REPOSITORY

The *Repository* is one of the oldest of Ohio newspapers. Only four other Ohio newspapers are older. The first issue of the *Repository* is an interesting one. It accurately portrays John Saxton. In this issue he speaks to you direct, and for this reason, John Saxton tonight will tell his own story through the *Ohio Repository* of Thursday evening, March 30, 1815.

At the top of the first column on the first page appears "Printed and Published by John Saxton." In this same column the following proposals are made:

"TO THE PUBLICK"

"In a government where the blessing of Freedom is enjoyed and justly estimated, it is acknowledged by all that the dissemination of correct political knowledge is of the first importance. The continuance of that freedom, the inestimable birthright of every American, must depend upon the Intelligence, Patriotism and Virtue of the people. The establishment of newspapers is the most easy and convenient means of gaining that correct information, respecting their political concerns, which will enable them to judge, with accuracy, the wisdom or folly of their rulers.

"Strongly impressed with these sentiments, the editor pledges himself to his patrons, that 'truth shall be his guide, the publick good his aim.' In avowing his attachment to one of the two political parties, which at present so unhappily divide our country, he is free in declaring, that 'his is an attachment not of party, but from principle; the result, not of interest, prejudice or passion, but founded on impartial investigation.'—It is an attachment to the principles avowed by the immortal sages who declared our independence—to the form of government guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and a disciple of the school of Washington.

"A candid and fair investigation of political subjects is, undoubtedly, the surest palladium of National Freedom: liberal and well informed men, of all parties, are invited to make it a Repository of their sentiments. The editor reserves, on all occasions, the right of exercising a decided control over everything offered for insertion. He will reject everything which he may deem illiberal, unjust or impolitick, everything calculated unnecessarily, to excite party prejudice or animosity—or to wound the feelings of individuals.

"The latest foreign and domestick intelligence, together with abstracts from the proceedings of Congress and the state Legislature; essays on the improvement of Agriculture and Manufactures; Biographical and Geographical sketches, etc. shall be particularly attended to. Morality, Poetry, etc., shall occasionally receive a place. In short, the *Repository* shall be made as pleasing and interesting as it will be in his power to render it.

"Actuated by such motives, and guided by such ideals, he submits, cheerfully, the merits of his labours and his cause to an enlightened publick."

His Idea of News

The first issue of the *Ohio Repository* contained much news of great interest. It tells of the Treaty of Ghent, ending the second war with England. The news of certain battles of the war also appeared in this issue. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury tells of the financial condition of our country and states that revenues must be obtained and from what sources they can be gotten.

In this letter, the Secretary says, "Some outstanding adventurers beyond the Cape of Good Hope will hardly be brought home upon the intelligence of peace before the present year has expired."

A news item announces that the United States sloop, Syren, was captured off the Cape of Good Hope by the British man-of-war, Malay.

No sooner had our country had its second war with England than it prepared to embark upon another.

The first issue contains the message of the President of the United States, James Madison, recommendatory of a declaration of war against Algiers.

There also appeared an Act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America entitled, "for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerian cruisers."

A news item announces that a squadron of the United States Navy is preparing at the Port of New York to proceed to the Mediterranean in connection with the war with Algiers. A list of the naval forces of Algiers is published.

Indian hostilities and the killing of a number of white men on the Missouri river are announced.

A New York letter speaks of the public affairs in France following the exile of Napoleon.

More Principles

The first issue contains the following:

"We congratulate our readers on the restoration of peace to our country. Its beneficial effects toward the prosperity of this Western country, must be apparent to all. Our only wish is that it may be a lasting one.

"Our patrons, we hope, will pardon any imperfections which may appear in this number. It has been put to press in the hurry incident on the first establishing of a paper. A little experience and more leisure, will enable us to do better.

"In conducting our paper, we shall strictly adhere to the plan laid down in our prospectus (which will be found in the first page). We shall give the news as we receive it, having no regard to party considerations. Yet as to our own private sentiments, we still consider ourselves free to speak our thoughts, in a firm, though candid manner. It remains to be seen how faithfully the plan will be executed.

"We invite the particular attention of our readers to the terms of publication, which will be found in the first page. A strict compliance is actually necessary for the existence of the establishment. The sum is trifling to each subscriber, but of great importance to us.

"We have been compelled to issue this impression on paper of smaller size than we contracted for. Whether it was sent intentionally or by mistake, we do not pretend to say. We shall in the future guard against such mistakes—or impositions."

The issue contained a column known as the "Poetical Department." In this column appeared two poems, one being dedicated to the Moon, and the other being entitled "On the Approach of Spring."

Regarding intemperance, John Saxton said: "Intemperance drives wit out of the head, money out of the pocket, wine out of the bottle, elbows out of the coat, and health out of the body."

In speaking of labor, John Saxton said, "Love labour. If you do not want it for food, you may for a physic." Also, "There are few who know how to be idle and innocent."

FIFTY YEARS LATER

It comes to the lot of but few publishers to recount kindred events more than half a century separated. When the news came to him of the surrender of Napoleon III at Sedan in 1870, John Saxton copied from his files 55 years earlier, the account of the surrender of Napoleon I at Waterloo in the year 1815.

John Saxton had certain fundamental traits and beliefs. He believed in Christianity, in temperance, in thrift, and in peace. He loved peace, but he was emphatic in his declaration that he would permit no man to impose upon him. He believed that experience had a value and brought better results. He keenly recognized the responsibilities placed upon him as publisher and editor, and his duty of fairness and courtesy to his readers and to the people of his community. He was a fundamentalist in his belief regarding freedom of the press. To him, freedom of the press meant freedom to publish what should be published. He did not believe freedom of the press gave him the right, as newspaper owner and publisher, to publish things which advanced his interests by the degradation of his readers or the destruction of their rights. Like all publishers worthy of the name, he stated emphatically that he alone would decide what would and what would not be published in his newspaper. He did not belong to the school that believed that because a thing or principle had been used and found serviceable through a long period of time it should be discarded on account of its age for something new and untried.

He was an educated man, but his greater education, as it should be with all of us, came to him through his contact with his fellow men.

WHAT WOULD SAXTON SAY?

The state has assumed certain obligations in the education of its youth and citizenry. The assumption of this obligation is not an unselfish one—for the state thereby obtains a more intelligent and a higher type of citizen. But I do not think that John Saxton believed that the theory of free education imposes upon the state, at the expense of its citizens, any

obligation to give to any individual an education which he cannot take—which he cannot assimilate—which he cannot use. The beautiful big draft horse may be much more valuable than the race horse, but we do not attempt to train the draft horse to be a race horse, nor the race horse to be a draft horse. It is not done. Neither did he believe that any educational curriculum should be controlled by the mental aberrations, peculiarities or whims of either the instructor or the pupil. One of the future duties of our great Ohio State University, and of all other educational institutions, will be to make the education fit the pupil.

Ohio is a state of statutory laws. We have so many laws that no layman, no lawyer and no jurist knows the number or meaning of them all. So many laws are passed by our Legislature that no man, no matter how industrious, can ever catch up with them. All of Ohio's criminal laws are statutory. We have no common law crimes, so that if one is ingenious enough to commit some crime new and novel, no matter how heinous, he can be punished by no law of the State of Ohio. But I advise none of you to try to commit the crime new and novel, as the State Legislature through its 131 years has enacted laws, which now seem to have reduced the new and novel crime to the irreducible minimum.

John Saxton: What do you think of the tendency during recent years, on the part of the state and nation, to delegate judicial powers to executive officers, many times depriving the citizen of his right of trial by court and jury?

Government comes from within or from without the individual. Government from within the individual is based upon self-control, self-restraint and self-discipline. Government from without the individual is dependent upon organized society imposing a proper control, restraint and discipline.

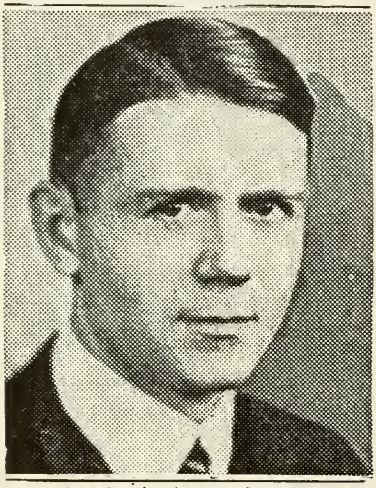
Man's gregarious nature has compelled him to abandon many of his original or individual rights. In our social order, it should be man's ambition to be the greatest good to society as a whole. But laws should be for the benefit of man rather than for the benefit of the state. The enactment of some so-called liberal laws, giving to the state great powers, may in fact be tyranny to the individual by taking from him his primary, his natural and his constitutional rights.

While I realize from the very nature of man, there always must be government from without the man, imposed by organized society, yet I believe that if John Saxton were with us tonight, he would say, that the better government is more government from within the individual and less from without.

TRIBUTE TO SAMUEL J. FLICKINGER

The *Ohio State Journal,* now in its 124th year, said Professor Hooper, in introducing Mr. Jacob A. Meckstroth, editor of that paper, was established as the *Western Intelligencer,* at Worthington. When that ambitious suburb lost the fight for the state capital, the paper was brought in 1814 to Columbus, where it has since been published and where, under the editorship of George Nashee in 1825 it acquired the name that it now bears.

It has had a long line of distinguished editors, two of whom have already been elected to the Hall of Fame—William Dean Howells and Edward S. Wilson. Tonight a third is to be added—Samuel J. Flickinger—and we are privileged to have a tribute to him by the present editor, Mr. Jacob A. Meckstroth. Mr. Meckstroth said:



JACOB A MECKSTROTH

It is noteworthy that Samuel J. Flickinger should be elected to the Hall of Fame of Ohio Journalism just as soon as he became eligible under the rules, namely, five years after his death. In my estimation this action is a tribute not only to the man thus honored but also a tribute to the soundness of judgment of the electors. It shows that a man does not have to become a wealthy publisher or an influential political editor or achieve national or worldwide fame as a lecturer or a man of letters in order to be rated among his fellows as an outstanding newspaperman.

Sam Flickinger was not the founder or publisher of a newspaper or a string of newspapers. He never owned but a small financial interest in any publication. He was a working newspaperman from the time he broke into the game in 1876 until he was felled by his last illness 53 years later. (I include in this period his three years as secretary to Governor Andrew L. Harris, which was the only exception to his life-long rule of refusing to accept political preferment, a temporary job which he undertook as a favor to a friend and relative.)

In other words, what I am leading up to is the proposition that Flickinger was first, last and all the time a newspaperman—in fact, a pioneer in the idea of making newspaper work a profession, with a well

defined and commonly accepted code of ethics. He served Republican papers, he served Democratic papers, he served a non-political news gathering organization. He served them all with equal fidelity and equal enthusiasm—motivated always by that instinctive, somewhat indefinable and yet definite and ever insatiable love of the true newspaperman for his calling, for his profession, for the art (one might say) of portraying people to themselves, of depicting the activities of the exceptional, good and bad, for the information and enlightenment of all.

Background of Culture

Flickinger came to the work with a background of culture, learning and information, as I shall later show. He made rapid progress and in a few years found himself firmly established. He saw the shortcomings of newspapers and strove always for the improvement of newspaper standards.

During the bitterly partisan years of the eighteen-eighties he was editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, then the Republican Bible of the state. And yet, I am told by J. Howard Galbraith, that in 1883 he was given this advice by Flickinger:

"Don't let your prejudices run away with you. A newspaper man should have no politics and not much religion."

That was before I was born but I venture to say that it was a rather advanced position for that day. Along the same line, let me quote from an editorial which Flickinger printed in the *Journal* on November 8, 1884, several days after the election, when it was still undecided whether Blaine or Cleveland had been chosen President:

> "Sickly newspapers outside the Associated Press, which manufacture most of their telegrams in their offices and draw on their imagination for the election news, are in the habit of condemning the reports of the Associated Press simply because they cannot be warped to suit partisan views or colored to promote the interest of those who place their money on unsettled questions. Sensible people, however, who want to know the truth, have learned from experience that they come nearer getting it from the regular reports in Associated Press papers than anywhere else."

With Associated Press

The editorial then proceeds to tell about the working agreement between the Western Associated Press, with headquarters at Chicago, and the Eastern Associated Press, with headquarters at New York. Actually, of course, the Associated Press was in its barest infancy at that time. The working agreement referred to was ended in 1892, when there was a general shakeup and realignment among press associations and newspaper affiliates. The next year, 1893, the very year when Melville E. Stone became manager of the new Associated Press, with headquarters in New York, Flickinger accepted the position of correspondent (or manager) of the regional office at Cincinnati. These two men became closely associated. Their task was one of pioneering, of salvaging, of reconstruction

and promotion. To Flickinger fell the lot of covering the famous front porch campaign of William McKinley in 1896. At the same time William Jennings Bryan was making news from coast to coast. The Associated Press met the challenge of this unusual campaign to the satisfaction of its clients. Then came the perhaps still more difficult task of covering the Spanish war, which also was well done.

When Flickinger left the A. P. in 1904, the institution which he had helped to build had become the foremost news-gathering organization in the world. His part in this development was among the proudest achievements of his life, and he referred to it frequently.

HELPED ELEVATE JOURNALISM

When he returned to the editorship of newspapers he found them still supporting one political party or another, as even most of the so-called independent newspapers do to this day, but they were no longer the bitterly partisan, name-calling, news-warping organs of political propaganda that he had known in his early years in the profession. Newspapers had become news vehicles in fact as well as in name.

That Flickinger had a large share in bringing about this transition in the standards and purposes of newspapers I believe to be an indisputable fact. It is my opinion also that the effort on his part was intentional and deliberate. This service alone entitles him to an undying place in the Hall of Fame of Ohio Journalism.

Although, as I have said, Flickinger was not exclusively identified with any particular publication or organization, but was primarily a professional newspaperman, for the sake of the record I shall cite the landmarks of his life.

He was born on a farm near Millville, Butler County, February 14, 1848, the eldest of nine children of Rev. Daniel Kumler Flickinger. His mother was Mary Lintner Flickinger. The father was a United Brethren minister, a missionary at times on the west coast of Africa, and the twenty-fifth bishop of the denomination.

Sam Flickinger earned his bachelor's degree at Otterbein College, Westerville, which he later served for many years as a trustee. After several years of school teaching and a post-graduate course at Cornell, he became a reporter for the *Dayton Journal* in 1876. Two years later he came to Columbus where he served as correspondent alternately for the *Cincinnati Commercial* and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. From 1884 to 1893 he was managing editor of the *Ohio State Journal*, writing the editorials, supervising the news, seeing the paper off the press into the hands of the newsboys. From 1893 to 1904 he was with the Associated Press. There is no question that to the *Ohio State Journal* and to the Associated Press he gave the best years of his life. In 1904 he returned to the *Dayton Journal* as editor. Two years later he became secretary to Governor Harris. From 1909 to 1912 he was editor of the *Dayton*

Herald. From 1912 to 1915 he edited the *Durham* (N. C.) *Sun*. His last years he spent as editorial writer for the *Hamilton News*, being active in the work until a few months before his death, March 12, 1929, at the age of 81.

An Unremitting Worker

You will note from this recital that his life was one of unremitting application to hard work. And yet I am told that mentally and temperamentally he changed but little from young manhood to ripe old age. This is the statement, for instance, of Harold G. Simpson, who served as Flickinger's city editor in the early eighties, succeeding another Columbus newspaper man, whose name is inseparably linked with Flickinger's, namely, the late Dan Bowersmith.

The predominating trait of Flickinger's personality was his everlasting good nature. As a news executive, so I am told, he became enthused and excited and volatile over a hot news break, sometimes to the point of slightly disconcerting his associates, but he was never known to lose his head, to fly into a rage or to speak an unkind word. He was always willing and eager to help young men and was instrumental in developing many a good newspaperman during his half century of active pursuit of the profession.

If I may be permitted I would like to mention my own attitude toward him, my esteem for him, my impressions of him. When I came to Columbus in 1908 he was secretary to the governor. I knew his name and knew him by reputation, and worshipped him as a hero, but I did not become personally acquainted with him until years later. I worked, however, in three newspaper offices with Flickinger traditions, the *Dayton Journal*, the *Dayton Herald*, the *Ohio State Journal*. The workers on each of these newspapers felt that they had Flickinger ideals to live up to. I can think of no higher testimonial to the memory of an editor.

No man ever lived who had a more intense interest in life than Flickinger. He had in his eyes always that sparkle of alertness and on his countenance the receptive smile of anticipation. He was always hoping to be surprised. His whole being literally vibrated with intelligence and the joy of living, with the thrill of being a part of the pulsating humanity of the world. If ever I knew a man who remained young in spirit and in outlook long after the allotted three score and ten it was Flickinger. It was a pleasure, an inspiration and a profit to know the man and to be with him. All of us are better newspapermen, better citizens and more dependable public servants because of Sam Flickinger having lived and worked among us.

I close with an editorial sentiment copied from the *Ohio State Journal* of July 2, 1906:

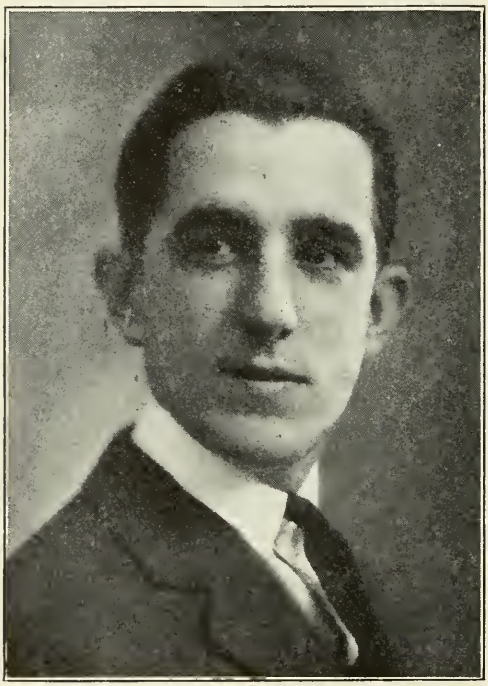
"Today Mr. Samuel J. Flickinger enters upon his duties as private secretary to the governor. This appointment is commended by everybody. Mr. Flickinger is not only well known, but happily so. He is a pleasant man, well instructed,

discreet and honorable. That is saying a good deal, but that is Sam Flickinger to a T."

This estimate was true of him all the years of his long and useful career.

THE J. S. MYERS PLAQUE

Professor Pollard introduced Karl B. Pauly, class of 1923, Ohio State, Journalism, now of the *Ohio State Journal,* to present the Joseph S. Myers plaque to the University. Speaking for the alumni and others, Mr. Pauly said:



KARL B. PAULY

A group of former students and associates of Professor Joseph S. Myers, realizing increasingly the privilege it has been to be associated with him during his 20 years in the School of Journalism, recently conceived the idea of presenting a plaque to the University as a perpetual attestation of their esteem.

The response to the suggestion was overwhelming in extent and in warmth of expression. Tonight, when we are honoring pioneers of journalism by writing their names in our own Hall of Fame, has been selected as the time for the presentation of the plaque to the University. It is eminently fitting that this occasion should be chosen, for Chief Myers has been to our individual pioneering days, what these other men were to the early days of journalism in Ohio and in the nation.

Of course, in reality, Chief Myers needs no memorial to recall to us his attributes as a teacher, counsellor and friend. This tablet in imperish-

able bronze is rather an attestation of our esteem, a recognition of our obligation, a testimonial of our affection.

It would not do to wax too sentimental about Chief Myers. In the first place he would be the first to deplore it and it would not be in harmony with that gruff exterior of his which we all remember and cherish. In the second place, it might expose to the world a weakness which newspapermen like to believe they do not have—the weakness of the "finer emotions."

So, let us say simply to Ohio State University, through you, Vice President Morrill, who have known him well:

This tablet is no more imperishable than our esteem for Professor Myers. It says merely what we have so long wanted to say but for the expression of which we never before could find a medium so nearly adequate.

Plaque Accepted

J. L. Morrill, Vice President of the University, in accepting the plaque, said:

Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Pauly, Ladies and Gentlemen:

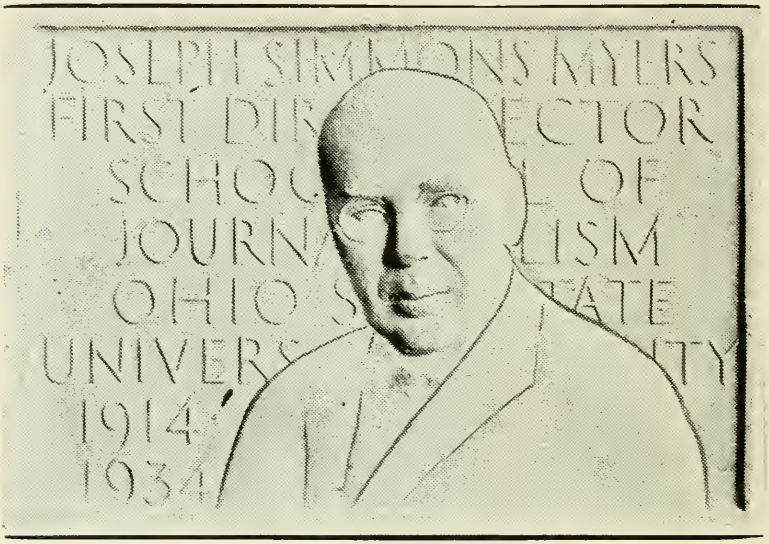
Let me first of all convey to this splendid assembly President Rightmire's regret for his inability to be present, to give you his greetings and welcome to the University and to add his own warm personal tribute to Professor Joseph S. Myers whom we honor on this occasion.

We are happy not only to see so many of our own alumni, the students of Professor Myers, here this evening, but also to have as our guests so widely representative and distinguished a delegation representing the newspaper profession and business of the state. We do not flatter ourselves by any belief that the School of Journalism in this University is utterly indispensable to the newspaper men and newspaper women of Ohio, but we do recognize that the friendly interest and support of the newspaper people of the state are indispensable to the success and progress not only of the School of Journalism but of the University itself.

Our one disappointment this evening is in the absence of Professor Myers. The Professor has that rare gift of being able to take his work very seriously but of refusing to take himself too seriously. He is the last man in the world to want a fuss made over him and I suspect that his absence tonight is as much intentional as the result of any physical disability.

We here in the University join with his students in honoring Professor Myers for a quality of rugged integrity which all who know him recognize, for his capability as a teacher to which this plaque attests, and his achievement in the upbuilding of the University. We remember that when he came here in 1914 what little work we had in journalism consisted of a few courses in the Department of English. Under his leadership and vision there came to be developed not only one of the pioneer

departments of journalism in American universities but also the present School of Journalism. You are familiar with the figure of speech which characterizes an institution as the lengthened shadow of a man. Professor Myers would be the first to decry that allusion as applied to him. He would be the first to attribute to Professor Hooper, his long-time colleague and associate, equal credit at least in the development of journalism at the Ohio State University and the major credit for constructive professional relations as between the University and the newspaper men and women of Ohio. However that may be, there is no question but that Professor Myers marches in the van of that procession of great personalities who



THE JOSEPH S. MYERS PLAQUE

have helped to build the University and who have enriched its life. Happily he is with us still as an emeritus member of our faculty and can appreciate the regard in which he is held.

Doctor William Oxley Thompson, for 27 years the President of this University, deserving to be ranked himself high in Ohio's hall of fame, used to say that there is always a place on the campus and in the life of the University for the alumni to do the splendid and appropriate thing. Here the alumni have responded again to that opportunity and I have great honor in accepting on behalf of the President and Trustees of the Ohio State University this plaque which attests so splendidly and appropriately the tribute of the alumni to a beloved and effective teacher and

which will preserve imperishably upon the walls of the University the face and figure of another in the procession of distinguished human personalities who march with the years across the stage of University life.

Letter from Professor Myers

Mr. E. S. Myers, of the *Middletown Journal,* representing his father at the dinner, then spoke and, after a few introductory remarks, read the following letter:

Middletown, Ohio.

Dear Associates, Former Students and Friends:

While I cannot be with you in person this evening, I am with you in my thoughts, deeply touched by the evidence of your friendship.

Assuming in advance the plaque has been duly unveiled, or whatever it is you do to a plaque, short of breaking a bottle of champagne, let me express my appreciation and my sincere thanks to those who have made it possible. I regard it as an honor second only to admission to the Journalism Hall of Fame.

I need scarcely say how deeply I regret my inability to meet here this evening my old friends and former students, but you will pardon the time-worn bromide about circumstances over which I have no control.

When I think of previous occasions of this kind when I had the honor of presenting distinguished speakers to pay tribute to the great newspapermen who have contributed to the nation, I have a feeling of pride that the Ohio State University School of Journalism has helped to immortalize these journalists, and for this the major credit goes to Professor Osman C. Hooper, to whom I would like to propose this toast:

> To the fine newspaper man, conscientious teacher, poet, scholar and gentleman, my friend and yours.

Now let me say my benediction in the words of Tiny Tim, God bless us all, everyone.

Gratefully and sincerely,

J. S. MYERS.

Professor Erwin F. Frey, maker of the plaque, at the suggestion of the chairman, rose and received the greetings of those present.

Music for the occasion was kindly furnished by Miss Betty Dando, soprano; Mr. Robert Peters, tenor; and Miss Lilian Willis, accompanist.